The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, October 8, 1802. No. 840

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

AT a Meeting of a number of Citizens from the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, held at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on the 29th September, 1802. Colonel EBENEZER ZANE, in the Chair, and DORSEY PENTECOST, Esq. Secretary. It was agreed, that two Members from each County should be selected to draw up a Plan of Association for forming a Company to export the Produce of the Country. The following persons were chosen by the Meeting as a Committee, viz.

John Wilkins, jun. / John Finley,	*Allegheny.*	Craig Ritchie, / John Patterson,	*Washington.*
William Hoge, / Samuel Jackson,	*Fayette.*	Francis B. Holmes, / Jabez Colt,	*Crawford.*
John Denniston, / Col. John Irwin,	*Westmoreland.*	James Marshall, / David Offley,	*Brooke.*
John Clark, / Ebenezer Zane,	*Ohio.*	Abdiel M'Clure, / John Cunningham,	*Butler.*
John Baird, / David Brennan,	*Beaver.*		

The Committee having met, chose Ebenezer Zane, as Chairman, and David Offley, Secretary, and after mature deliberation, agreed to Report the following PLAN for the consideration of their Fellow-Citizens:

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of this country in their own behalf, and with the concurrence of many others, having met to consider the present state of the trade for our produce and manufactures by means of the Mississippi, and having considered that important subject; the result of their deliberations is now submitted to the country in general.

1. The agriculture and manufacture of this western country though within a few years extended beyond any previous calculation, are yet susceptible of an enlargement far beyond our present sanguine expectations.

2. But to this enlargement, and even to the maintenance of our present state, an improvement of the Mississippi trade is indispensibly necessary. The embarrassment and fluctuation of this trade affects both our agriculture and manufacture, and renders the price precarious, and the supply hazardly.

3. Agriculture and manufacture can have their full success in no country which possesses not within itself the means of exporting it to the best market. For any country which has not the means of exporting its own commodities to the best market, must be at the mercy of those who have and must be subject to their imposition of terms; and thus must surrender to them as much of the fruits of its industry as they can extort.

4. This country is in this state and no individual exertion can relieve it. For the capital of no individual is competent to the purchase and exportation of the commodities of this country (which would require even a combination of wealth) and no partial association of individuals can supply the requisite capital for this purpose.

5. Nothing then remains but that the capital of the whole country should be united in the exportation of its commodities; that all should combine for the benefit of all, and throw some part of their property into a common stock, make ourselves all individual, and by our joint capital and credit export our articles of exportation to the best market and diffuse the profits of the trade throughout the country; so that as the miller in his mill, the [illegible] and even the day labourer, may share in the general prosperity of the country.

6. And although [illegible] to any new scheme however plausible, there are [illegible] which can be removed only by a [illegible] all which it may be cannot be expected to be done in this way [illegible] be left to the individual exertions of private traders as heretofore, yet [illegible] as possible and whilst a want of any experience in this subject is the [illegible] of an undertaking of this nature, that it cannot be doubted, that so much [illegible] this country to a degree of prosperity which cannot be attained in any other way.

For this important, useful and necessary purpose, the following propositions are submitted to the people of this country.

I. That all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures unite in a general association or company under the name of the OHIO COMPANY and form a capital or joint stock as large as possible, or sufficient for the purchase and exportation to the best market of the commodities of our country at the joint risk and for the joint benefit of all the stockholders to this stock according to the amount of their subscriptions.

II. This capital or joint stock shall be subscribed for in shares of One Hundred Dollars each, transferable by assignment on the books of the company.

III. The stock so raised and all profits arising therefrom shall be the property and for the use of the stockholders according to their respective interests therein; but shall be put under the sole management of a President and twelve Directors, seven of whom shall form a quorum to transact any business, who shall hold the office of the Company at Pittsburgh.

IV. The Stockholders shall meet annually at the Company's office on the first Monday of June, and at such other times as they may adjourn to. Special meetings may also be called by the President on a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or on a request in writing stating the reason of it, signed by not less than twenty Stockholders who shall together possess not less than one hundred shares of the joint stock. At every meeting the Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy, and shall have votes according to the number of shares which they hold but in this proportion, to wit. for every share not exceeding two, one vote for each share; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; But no person shall vote as a proxy who is not himself a Stockholder; and no Stockholder shall in his own right be entitled to a greater number than twenty-one votes.

V. There shall be Thirteen Directors chosen annually by the Stockholders, in the manner following, to wit.—On the first Monday in May, annually, the Stockholders residing in each of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Crawford, Ohio, and Brooke, shall meet at the county towns of their respective counties, and there severally elect one Director. At their annual stated general meeting the Stockholders of the company shall choose five other Directors; and the thirteen Directors so chosen shall have the management of the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.—But no person who is not a Stockholder shall be chosen a Director.

VI. At such time as the general meeting shall prescribe within twenty days thereafter, the Directors so chosen shall [illegible] themselves as President for the ensuing year.

VII. For the better management of the affairs of the Company, the Directors may appoint such agents as they shall from time to time appear to them most conducive to effect the purposes of the Company to the best advantage of the commodities of the country, and the interest of the Company in such manner as they shall think proper. They may frame rules for regulating their proceedings, and entering them in a book of all their proceedings and [illegible] Stockholders, and at such other times as many of the Stockholders [illegible] may require, be required exhibit a report of the affairs and state of the Company, and recommend such alteration, improvement or extension of the operations of the Company as their experience may suggest. And they shall call a meeting at least, and oftener if required by a meeting of the Stockholders, or Directors, to declare the profits of the Company to each Stockholder in proportion to his stock, as to the Board of the President and Directors shall appear most conducive to the interest of the Stockholder and the Company in general.

VIII. For facilitating the exportation of the merchantable commodities of the Western Country it has been agreed to form a Company by the name of the OHIO COMPANY, provided an act of incorporation be obtained for such Company, to which all who wish well to our Agriculture and Manufactures are invited to contribute. Each share is to consist of One Hundred Dollars. Subscription Books are to be opened on the first day of November next, and shall remain open for a month, by the following persons—ALLEGHENY COUNTY—*Pittsburgh*, Ebenezer Denny; *Miller's Run*—[illegible]; *Elizabeth-Town*—Robert M'Farland; *Mesopotamia*—Francis Hamilton; *Upper Ten Mile*—John Beaver; *Beaver Town*—Joseph Hemphill; *Butler County*—Abdiel M'Clure, Robert Reed; BROOKE COUNTY—Robert Caldwell; OHIO COUNTY—*Wheeling*, Moses Chapline; *Westminster*, William M'Kinley; FAYETTE COUNTY—*Union Town*, Samuel Berg, Esquire. *Greensbridge*, Jacob Bowman, Esq. *Greene*, Thomas Clare; *Carmichaels*, John Carson. WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Washington*, David Acheson; *Williamsport*, Michael Custer; *Cannonsburgh*, William Clarke, Esq. *M'Millanstown*, John Buchanan, Esq. *Frederick Town*, Isaac Jenkinson, Esq. WESTMORELAND COUNTY—*Greensburgh*, Robert Dickey, Esq. *Alexandria*, John Denniston. GREENE COUNTY—General John Speers; John Lazier—CRAWFORD COUNTY—*Erie*, Colonel Thomas Forster; *Meadville*, Jabez Colt. The first three days no person shall subscribe more than one share; in the second three days no person shall subscribe more than five shares, and afterwards any person may subscribe as many shares as he pleases. If more than a competent number of shares be subscribed, the shares of the highest subscriber shall be reduced in number. Every subscriber shall at the time of subscription pay One Dollar for every share subscribed, which shall be refunded if the Company be not incorporated, deducting only in proportion to the expences incurred in the endeavours to organize and incorporate the Company.

The further payment of each share shall be paid in such instalments, and at such times and places as the Directors may hereafter direct, not to exceed [illegible] both the cash [illegible] the Dollar already paid, and the remaining four-fifths in proportion. On these conditions we whose names are hereunto annexed, promise to pay to the President and Directors of the OHIO COMPANY for the shares respectively annexed to our names.

TERMS of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars per year—One Dollar and fifty cents paid at the time of subscribing, [illegible] at the end of Six months, or Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid before the end of the year.*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription to the Pittsburgh Gazettes are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have not been punctually attended to. The Editor trusts that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

For Sale at Public Vendue at

the house of subscriber, living on Little Beaver, three miles from Greensburg, on the second day of November next, the following articles, viz.

SEVENTY Acres of Land lying on Little Beaver, on which there is a tolerable good mill seat, 20 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and a number of buildings particularly suited for carrying on the Blacksmith trade, one or more good sugar camps; also, one Covering Horse, one saddle, one set of smiths tools, grain in the stack, and grain in the ground, corn in heap, hogs, cows, beds, household furniture, farming utensils; also a quantity of [illegible] such as axes, chains, &c. The sale will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me,

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

September 27, 1802.

N. B. The above subscriber desires those who stand indebted to him to make immediate payment, according to their respective contracts.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE property and an advantageous situation for any kind of public business, on the State Road between Pittsburgh and Greensburgh, about one mile to the westward of the Ohio and State roads; enjoying the benefit deriving from the junction of these two great public roads. The property consists of two [illegible] pleasantly situated on a rise of the road, a handsome frame House completely finished, with a cellar under the whole, a double framed Barn, a large double Stable of hewed logs, and a Smith shop—also a fine Sugar Camp, and a Coal Bank within sight of the house.

There cannot be a more eligible situation in a country place for a Store, a Tavern, or a Mechanick, and it has commonly been occupied by all [illegible] For terms apply to the subscriber at Bush Hill, in Westmoreland county, or to John Dunning, on the premises.

JOHN IRWIN.

September 2d, 1802.

WANTED,

TWO or three Apprentices to the Ship-Building business. Young men from 17 to 18 years of age will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

ELIPHALET BEEBE.

Pittsburgh, 27th September, 1802.

An Evening School,

WILL be opened at the House of the subscriber, in Second Street, on Monday the 18th instant, where WRITING and ARITHMETICK will be taught from six to nine o'clock.

PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1802.

Night School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he means to open a Night School on Monday the 4th of October next, at his house in Front Street, and hopes by his care and attention to merit their favour.

ABRM. STEERS.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1802.

N. B. DAY SCHOOL as usual.

[*From the Universal Magazine.*]

ANECDOTE of General W——, an Officer in Queen Anne's Time.

MR. W——obtained an ensigncy in the army when rather more advanced in life than most of the captains of the present times, who make so fine a figure upon all occasions, in the green, red and white feathers, and whose heads at every assembly, rival those of our most fashionable ladies. From the time Mr. W——joined his regiment, he was distinguished for an unwearied attention to the duties of his station. When he appeared in the public, or upon duty, his dress and deportment were always decent and proper. Of his manner of life in private, even his brother-officers were for some time ignorant. He did not mess with them, and he partook of none of their expensive pleasures and amusements. At length it was discovered, that he fared worse and lived on less, than any private soldier in the regiment. The good sense and the known spirit of Mr. W——preserved him from the ridicule and contempt with which this discovery might otherwise have been attended, His merit as an officer meanwhile recommended Mr. W to the notice of his superiors, he was promoted from time to time; but no promotion ever made any alteration is his mode of life. —After serving with distinguished reputation under King William, Mr. W——went to Flanders, in the beginning of the Duke of Malborough's campaigns, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of General, and obtained the command of a regiment. Although his income was now great he still lived with the utmost parsimony; and even those who esteemed him most were obliged to allow that his love of money (which they considered as a sort of disease) exceeded all bounds. His enemies, however, were forced to acknowledge, that in all his transactions he was perfectly honourable, and that his love of money never led him to commit injustice.

In one of the last years of the war, General W——and his regiment went into winter quarters at Ghent. About the middle of winter his officers were astonished at receiving an invitation to dine with their Colonel for the first time. Most of the principal officers in the garrison received with equal surprise a similar invitation. Upon the day appointed they went to the General's house, where they were received with a kindly cheerful welcome, proceeding from a mind at ease, and satisfied with itself, more engaging to the feelings of our guests than the most finished politeness. After an elegant dinner, wines of every kind were placed upon the table; and as the General knew that some of his guests did not dislike their glass, he pushed the bottle briskly about. The company were more and more astonished; at length some of them took the liberty to express what all of them felt. 'I do not wonder at your surprize,' said Gen. W——, 'and in justice to myself, I must take this occasion to explain a conduct which hitherto must have appeared extraordinary to all of you.—You must know, then, that I was bred a linen draper in London. Early in life I set up myself in business, which for some time I carried on with success, and to a considerable extent. At length by various misfortunes, I was obliged to stop payment, I called my creditors together, and laid my affairs before them; and though they lost very considerably, they were so satisfied with my conduct, that they immediately gave me a full discharge, and some of them even urged me to engage in business anew. But I was so disheartened with my former ill success that I could not think of hazarding myself in the same situation again. At length I resolved to go in the army, and by the interest of one of those creditors, who was satisfied of the fairness of my conduct, and who pitied my misfortunes, obtained an ensigncy. But tho' my creditors were satisfied, I was far from being so. The idea that they had suffered by me dwelt upon my mind, and I felt that I could enjoy nothing while my debts remained unpaid. Happily I have at length accomplished that object. The last packet from England brought me a full acquittance from my creditors of all I owed them principal and interest. Till now I possessed nothing which in justice I could call my own. Hitherto you have seen me act as a rigid steward for others, now I must intreat that my friends will assist me to enjoy an income far beyond my wants.

I believe my readers will agree with me in thinking that the conduct of Gen. W—— was truly noble. Of men's actions in public life it is often difficult to form a just estimate. The Statesman may be applauded for measures which are not his own and a General or an Admiral may be indebted for all his fame to a lucky accident, which, 'without his star,' has crowned him with victory unmerited and unexpected.—But General W——'s merit was also his own, and ought to be rated the higher for this reason, that it was not of that splendid kind which figures most in the imagination of mankind.

To excite to virtue, by exhibiting pictures of excellence and worth is cerainly the pleasantest, if not the best and most effectual mode of instruction. To cite opposite examples in our own time, by way of contrast to this instance in the reign of Q. Anne, would be an ungreatful task. I may mention, however, in order to take off the idea of that distinction which some men have arrogated to themselves, from a contempt of the obligations of justice, that the preeminence which rank of high life formerly used to claim in respect, is now in a great measure lost.—Now a days there are tradesmen who dissipate their own money, and wasted that with which others have intrusted them, with all the sang froid of the best bred people of fashion; and we may meet with more than one man of spirit behind a counter, who can cock his hat in the face of his creditors, as valiantly as if there was a cockade or a feather in it.

[FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.]

Messrs. Printers.

The enclosed publication, extracted from a London paper, we believe will not be unacceptable to your readers.

To the Members of the Society of people called Quakers, in England.

DEAR FRIENDS,

However novel it may appear, that one of your brethern should think it expedient to address you through the channel of newspaper, he nevertheless conceives himself justified in the attempt, and hopes the important object now before him will be a sufficient apology, and exonerate him from impropriety, innovating or breaking in upon that ancient practice handed down to us from our forefathers. We see with concern, infidelity and deistical principles spreading over this kingdom, tending to destroy the morals of the people, and introduction of anarchy and confusion both in church and state. To prevent these enormous evils, to keep at distance that disorganizing spirit which has brought such ruin on a neighbouring nation, is the duty of of every sincere christian. It is an incontrovertible fact, that all the apostates to christianity, deists and infidels, have attached themselves to the pretended advocates of liberty and equality, who call themselves *republicans, democrats*, &c. &c. To keep all such out of places of trust and power in this nation, is the duty of every lover of his country, and will be one good step towards quenching that dangerous unhallowed fire already kindled amongst us. As the election for Parliament-men is approaching, let us unite as one man to discountenance the promotion of every candidate who we have reason to suspect is under the influence of that political mania, which has overspread the fairest portion of the globe. It was formerly a practice with Friends to take the sense of the body collectively in times of persecution; upon this subject it is equally incumbent upon us now to be united.—There are some weak well meaning, brethern among us, who refuse to go to elections, urging for excuse, they are not easy to join in promoting a party spirit. Those who are better informed might easily remove their doubts, by shewing them that by a neglect in this respect, they may be the cause of the ruin of all religious and civil freedom in this land, and entail on their posterity irretrievable misery and draw down the wrath of an offended Deity, by placing men in power, who mock at his attributes and deny the Gospel of his Son.

A MEMBER.

London, 4th mo. 15th, 1802.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *October* 8, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a voter in Butler County, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated September 28th, 1802.

"It is not surprizing that Tarleton Bates, our Prothonotary, and William Wusthoff our Sheriff, should be anxious for the election of Ewalt, M'Masters, and Laycock, when it is considered that these candidates are determined to oppose the organization of Beaver and Butler Counties, and when it is also considered that these counties, whilst attached to Allegheny, raise as good as one Thousand Dollars a year for the Prothonotary and Sheriff. This is a trifle worth contending for at an election. Since the handbill signed Bates, Irish, and Tannehill, (who is Judge would-be) has reached us, the people begin to *smell a rat* and will not only oppose J. B. C. Lucas, but will oppose Ewalt. Laycock and M'Masters also—they will support our countryman John Wilkins, junior for Congress, and Richardson, Plumer, and Jones, for the Assembly."

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, and Crawford Counties,

THE Deputies who met at Mr. Sturgeon's have been personally reproached for proposing to you JOHN WILKINS, jun. as a candidate for your votes for Congress. We therefore think it incumbent on us to give our reasons for what we have done, and submit, as we ought, the decision to you.

Other two names have been mentioned Mr. Lucas and Mr. Foster.

With respect to Mr. Foster we do not know how we could have justified ourselves in recommending him to your votes. Not that we mean to assert that he does not deserve them: but with the trust in which we were it was our duty to recommend to you a candidate who *did* deserve, not one who *might* deserve your votes; a candidate whom we *knew*, not one whom, *if we knew*, we *might* approve. In a word, we supposed that in choosing for public affairs, you would choose as for your own affairs, a man whom from long experience you could trust with all you have. This duty we felt as devolved upon us, and we acted accordingly. We did not know Mr. Foster sufficiently to justify our recommendation of him. He is but a young man without family or long residence among us. We ought to have some pledge for our confidence before we give it. We cannot tell what his principles are but from his professions: and young men are too apt to put on professions of what they neither feel nor approve in order to promote their own views of ambition. They have their fortune to make rather than to preserve. And they may take other means to make their own fortune than those which are proper to preserve ours. We know not what the people of Crawford county think of him. They may know him sufficiently: we do not. He knew of our meeting; and has been very industrious in soliciting votes: why did he not bring or send us some assurances from Crawford county of the confidence of our fellow citizens there in him? As he did not this, were we not to act on our own knowledge?

Then as to Mr. Lucas, we saw nothing in him that we could approve so as to justify our recommendation of him. He is a foreigner, and came here at so late a period in his life as to be unable to acquire the pronunciation of our language, much less assimilate himself to our principles, our habits, and our manners. The man must be void of all natural affection who can cast off all prejudice in favour of the place of his birth; and a Frenchman, who sucks it vanity with his mother's milk, must be a prodigy if he do so. Wherever a Frenchman lives France is his country, and to cast the world at the feet of France is the first object of his ambition. Considering the precarious situation of the United States with France, as in many other respects so especially with regard to our trade generally and above all our trade by the Mississippi, is a Frenchman a proper candidate for a seat in our national councils?

But it is triumphantly stated that Mr. Lucas has been a member of Assembly. We only reply, by asking, what good did he there? What figure did he make?

Again, we would ask, how did he get there? Was it not by raising a stir among the settlers over the river? Well, but it will be said, this was right. Granted. But from what motive did he do it? Was he not a catspaw to Mr. Brackenridge, who seeing no hopes of pay from the companies or individual settlers endeavoured to form a company of settlers to fee Mr. Brackenridge? Do you not remember that contribution of money was the main point of the association? And when the companies feed Mr. Brackenridge did not Mr. Lucas and he desert the settlers together?

Is is also said Mr. Lucas is a Judge.—That is nothing: Is he a good Judge? Is he useful?

But who made him a Judge? Do we not all know that it was by the means of Mr. Brackenridge to use him as a tool of his malice against Judge Addison?

If a man has no natural attachment to his country (and we have shewn that Mr. Lucas is not likely to have any to this country) he ought to have some other ties of attachment before he is chosen a representative of the people.

The usual ties are property and family, these link a man to the prosperity of a country: for with these a man has an interest in its prosperity; and without these he may fancy he has an interest in its confusion.

We know not what property Mr. Lucas has, nor do we mean to say that wealth is a recommendation, but when a man has neither natural attachment nor property to tie him to a country, the people ought to be afraid to trust him least he pervert their confidence to a means of procuring wealth that he may escape with it to that country to which his affections bind him.

We saw nothing, Fellow Citizens, in Mr. Lucas, to justify our recommendation of him as a candidate for your votes.

But we recommended to you JOHN WILKINS, jun. and we are yet proud that we did so; as a man that we would trust with all our interests, and whom therefore we thought we could fairly trust with yours. He was born in our country. He served in the revolutionary war. He has lived long among us. He has been in our public councils and in various important confidential public offices. He has had extensive transactions with us in private life. And in every public trust and private transaction he has acquitted himself with ability, judgement, and honour. Where is the man whom on every proper occasion he has not served? In talents and experience it is no disparagement to the other two to say that he is at least their equal. In services and merit he is far above them. He is a Republican in practice more than in profession: for he is no dissembler nor hunter of popularity. He has every thing to attach him to this country, natural affection, property, and a numerous rising family whose happiness depends on the prosperity of this country.—His all is here. Such we know him to be, as such we can confide in him, and having confidence in him ourselves we thought it our duty, and again think it our duty to recommend him to you.

In behalf of the Forty-two Deputies who met at Sturgeon's Tavern.

PETER MOWRY,
THOMAS BRACKEN,
JOHN REED,
JEREMIAH STURGEON,
THOMAS FERREE,
WILLIAM STEELE,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
SAMUEL MERCER,

} Deputies & Standing Committee

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1802.

To Messrs. EWALT, LAYCOCK, and M'MASTERS.

Gentlemen,

WHEN I addressed you I promised to give you a reasonable time to explain to the public your reasons for voting as you did against an important resolution; a resolution calculated to give the people information of the proceedings of their public servants in a speedy way, namely, through the medium of the public papers. Having fulfilled my promise in that particular, I beg leave to call your attention for a moment from your electioneering engagements, and attend to what I have further to say.

I did not expect that your effrontery, daring as it is, would permit you to deny the charge; but I calculated on your attempting to appease the rage of the people, in your electioneering tours through the country, by fabricating some pitiful pretext. In this I have not been mistaken. Mr. Ewalt, in his simplicity, has said, that he voted against the resolution because it would cost the state too much!!! I am sorry that I cannot give "Solomon," as he has been pleased to call himself, credit for his invention. The thin veil under which he has for some time skulked, is here completely torn off, and he stands naked and trembling before an injured and insulted people. The resolution expressly says, that the printers are to pay *all costs*. The people, the state, is not to pay a single cent. It has been said that you are the Republican candidates. I deny the position. You believe yourselves the masters of the people. You have said that they shall not receive information of your proceedings, although elected and paid by them to transact their business. It was doubtless to transact the business of the people that you were elected, and you were bound to vote for any resolution which tended to give them information of your proceedings.—This you have not done. Are you then entitled to their confidence? You are not.—You have forfeited, by your conduct, all claim to the suffrages of an independent people, and ought to be rejected at the ensuing election as unsound materials. I have confidence in those who put you in nomination, and I do believe that if your conduct had been known before the nomination you never would have been taken up. Knowing now that you have swerved from your duty would it not be noble, would it not shew their republicanism, were they to give you a decided opposition? Certainly it would.—The three gentlemen who have been nominated in opposition to you it is said are Republicans. The free and independent Republicans of the district will, I hope, move forward in a solid phalanx on the election day, and oppose you by voting for them—they have never injured the people as you have done, and are certainly entitled to the support of every republican in preference to you. When a man knowingly and wilfully injures me it is my duty not to put myself within his power again; if I do, and he injures me a second time, it is my fault, not his. The people have put it in your power once to injure them and you have done it—they put it in your power to injure them a—it will be their fault, not yours. I shall, therefore, discharge my duty to myself and

country by opposing you. I shall vote for Andrew Richardson, William Plummer, and Ephraim Jones, and should they trample upon my rights as you have done, I will, at the next election, oppose them and vote for others.

Before I take my leave of you I wish to say a word or two to Mr. Lucock. He, it seems, is to be made the champion: he is to answer my first letter in the next Tree of Liberty. He knows that "to shoot at crows is powder lost." Ah, *General*, but you are a knowing one. You can postpone the answering of a serious charge until the last paper before the election, to prevent the detection of falsehoods. Cunning youth.—But, my *noble* General, do you really imagine that the people will not see your design? Why did you not answer my letter before, and shew yourself for once an honest man by candidly acknowledging what you know to be true, that you voted against the resolution to keep the people in the dark respecting your proceedings, or that you voted against the resolution through ignorance? But why should I talk of honesty, it is contrary to your nature to be honest; for sooner will the Ohio flow back to its sources, and the voice of man be heard no more, than you will cease to practise meanness and hypocricy. You may now shoot at crows. I have done with you, and I have done with your coadjutors too.

A REPUBLICAN.

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, and Crawford Counties.

THE time was when every man could go forward on the election day and act by party views or electioneering falshoods and vote for the man of his one choice.—That was a happy time. But, alas! that time is no more. However, looking forward, we trust that the period is not far distant when the serious, the thinking part of the community will unite and prevail over the factious, the disturbers of public tranquility, and the office hunters and establish domestic peace and good fellowship once more amongst us. To facilitate such a period, is our most serious intention. Actuated by such motives, we were induced to obey the voice of a large and respectable meeting at Mercer's, composed principally of Mechanicks, and act as their Committee. We accordingly formed a circular letter and sent it forth to all we knew in the country, without enquiring whether they were Democrats or Federalists, or whether they gained their livelyhood by the use of the axe or the hammer. But we are sorry to add that many of our letters were suppressed by a faction, and never reached the persons to whom they were addressed. Notwithstanding the purity of our views, and the rectitude of our intentions, we have been furiously attacked by the Editor of the Tree of Liberty. He has said that we are the Tools of Addison, Ross, Woods, &c. that Judge Wallace was chairman of the meeting of deputies at Sampsonia; that we were supporters of the Sedition Bill, Stampt Act, Naturalization Law, &c. &c. Believe him not. He subsists on falshoods—they are his meat—they are his drink—they cloath him—he would perish without them. We never advocated the above measures, and are no more directed by Addison, Ross, Woods, &c. than we are by Chipboard Row or the Editor of the Tree of Liberty. It is true, some of the Committee were friendly to Mr. Ross's election in 1799, as well as a large majority of the electors of this county. We are free men, and are determined to remain so.

The following Ticket has been impartially chosen by men from various parts of the district, viz. For *Governor*—THOMAS MKEAN. *Congress*—JOHN WILKINS, Junior. *Assembly*—ANDREW RICHARDSON, WILLIAM PLUMMER, EPHRAIM JONES. *Commissioner*—JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq.—men, as we believe, every way worthy of our confidence. We, however beg leave to premise, that it is not our intention to pursue the system of those who oppose us, and cram our candidates down the throats of the People. We barely recommend them as the men selected by our political friends and brethern of the country, and leave the good people of the districts to act as they shall see meet. A political intolerance has been pursued long enough and it is high time that the people should put a negative on it, by boldly selecting the men of their own choice—men whom they conceive most able to defend, their rights—rights that were purchased with many thousand lives—rights that should never be yielded to a faction, nor an empire.

JOHN REED,
WILLIAM STEELE,
THOMAS FERREE,
PETER MOWRY,
JEREMIAH STURGEON,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
SAMUEL MERCER,
THOMAS BLACKEN.

Mr. Scull,

THE delicacy observed by my friend and myself respecting the different Candidates for Congress at the ensuing election, gave me reason to expect a similar return.

A writer in your last paper, under the appearance of an extract of a letter from Crawford county, in order to promote the interest of another candidate, has taken the liberty of making observations respecting my character and conduct which I trust all who know me know to be base calumny.

Had the writer confined himself to statements of the great success of General Wilkins in that country, and that I had "no chance at all," I should have been perfectly indifferent, knowing that in a short time his veracity would be duly estimated, but, when reflections are made on my moral and professional character, I feel it my duty to repel the unjust attack, and although every one who consults his own heart will confess before the Unerring Judge he is imperfect, yet, I defy my most malignant enemy, to point out an action of my life inconsistent with candour and integrity.

I regret that any friend of this gentleman should have considered it necessary and warrantable to trample on the rights of reputation when they are in opposition to his promotion. I trust, however, and believe, the publication in question to be as contrary to his wishes, as the approbation of it would be inconsistent with his honor.

A. W. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, 4th October, 1802.

Will be exposed to public sale,

at the Market-House, on Tuesday the 12th instant, sundry articles, consisting of

Beds and Furniture, excellent

Damask Table Linnen, Gold & Silver Watches, &c. &c. Cash to be paid down immediately.

Pittsburgh, October 7th, 1802.

I observed a publication in the Tree of Liberty, by order of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, declaring my appointment null and void, and that John Kelso, esquire, was appointed in my stead. This did not surprise me, as I was frequently told if I did not change my political opinions, my office would be taken from me; threats which I have found realized. I must therefore acknowledge, I have had time enough from his Excellency for recantation and conversion.

On the 18th day of June last, John Kelso, esquire, called on me and handed me a supercedeas, or dismission from office. In this there was nothing appeared from which I could obtain information who was my successor in office, neither did John Kelso, esquire, inform me in direct or indirect terms; nor did he produce any official paper that would justify me in delivering up the Books and Papers to him.

His Excellency has been pleased to observe, that I have attempted illegally and fraudulently to dispose of the public property. This charge I deny, and for proof of its falsity will appeal to all those who have had business with me during my continuance in office.

Now, notice is given to all whom it may concern, that all sales made by me prior to the 18th day of June last are legal, and that it is not in the power of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean to set them aside.

THOMAS REES, late Commissioner.

Lakeview, September 23, 1802.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they dissolved partnership on the 20th September, and request that those to whom they are indebted will furnish their accounts, and those on whom they have demands will please call on Robert Baker, who is authorised to settle the same when called upon.

JOHN HOGE,
ROBERT BAKER.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1802.

☞ R. BAKER respectfully informs the public that the business will be continued by him in the same place, and hopes for the countenance of his friends.

WHEREAS I John Moor did, in the heat of passion some time ago, say, that John Rowland was a Thief, &c. which was occasioned by very provoking language on the part of said Rowland, for which said Rowland has instituted a suit against me. I now acknowledge, that said saying respecting said Rowland, was entirely produced from the provocation given me by said Rowland, and the irritation of my mind at that time.

JOHN MOOR.

Pittsburgh, 30th Sept. 1802.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of one of the same kind delivered to John Rowland.

Jerh. Barker.

WHEREAS I understand John Roland has reported that I, John Moore, gave him a libel, and for to falsify his reports, I think it proper to publish a true copy of the above given John Roland.

October 7th, 1802.

CAVALRY.

THE Citizens lately associated as a TROOP of CAVALRY are requested to assemble, properly equipped, at the Center Square, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday the 20th instant.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Copy-Right of the History of the late

General George Washington,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, *to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated* STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at *No. 56, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West-Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NATCHEZ, *August* 11.

By a gentleman from New-Orleans, we are informed, that about the 10th July, an engagement took place near Pensacola, between a Spanish galley and an armed schooner belonging to the famous Bowles, commanded by Mr. Delacy, commonly called Count Delacy—after exchanging a few shot the schooner grounded, and was reduced to the necessity of surrendering. Our informant adds, that Mr. Delacy and his crew were brought prisoners to New-Orleans on the 20th ult. and are closely confined.

SALEM, *September* 27.

Captain Lovett, who arrived at Beverly on Saturday evening last, has very politely informed us, that he left Gibraltar on the 7th of August at which time there were there, the frigates Adams and Chesapeake, and the schooner Enterprize—That the American consul had returned to Morocco—and that the frigates were waiting to hear from him, to know if the Moors were determined to declare war against the U. States. The officers of the American frigates informed Captain Lovett, that there were no vessels fitting out at Morocco.

NEW YORK, *September* 30.

[CIRCULAR.)

We yesterday received from our correspondent at Cadiz, the following letter from consul O'Brien, dated

Algiers, June 30, 1802.

SIR,

On the morning of the 26th inst. arrived at Algiers, a Tripolitan corsair, having in her possession the American brig Franklin, capt. Morris, of Philadelphia, who sailed from Marseilles on the 8th inst. and was captured the 19th, adjacent to Carthagena. Another American brig which was with the Franklin got off. I used every possible means with the Dey and Minister in order to ransom captain Morris, crew, brig and cargo from the Tripolitan, but all proved ineffectual; and on the evening of the 28th inst. the Tripolitan with the brig Franklin, capt. Morris and crew (nine persons,) proceeded to the eastward, I suppose for Tunis. The second Tripolitan corsair arrived here on the evening of the 27th, with the master and crew, (six persons) of a Swedish brig, captured and abandoned on the coast of Spain. This corsair, as they say, was chased twice into Carthagena by an American schooner cruizer.

I lament we have not a few more of our frigates and light cruizers in this sea, to be a fleet of reserve, and give more effectual security to our commerce and citizens, and to destroy this new system of the Corsairs of Tripoli, rendezvousing in the ports of Tunis and Algiers. I am, sir, respectfully,

Your most obedient,
(Signed) RICH'd OBRIEN.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, at Malaga.

Captain Daubeny, from Havre-de-Grace informs us, that on his passage he spoke a vessel (the Magnet) that had spoken another very recently from Cadiz, giving information that several American vessels had been captured by Moorish cruizers; and that two of them had been re-captured by our squadron in the Mediterranean, which, at the same time, made prizes of several of the Moorish cruizers.

By the brig Lydia, Chappell, from Cape Francois, we are informed, that a few days before the Lydia sailed, the negroes in the mountains had revolted against the French troops; several skirmishes had ensued, and the latter were driven within four miles of the city.—General Charles Bellaize, a negro general in the service of the French, had joined the revolters: The black General who commanded at Port de Paix had followed his example. The citizens had evacuated most of the small forts, and fled to the Cape for safety. In the northern part of the mountains, massacres and burnings were frequent; and Christophe and Dessalines were marching against the rebels with a considerable force.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

Timothy Pickering, Esq. is nominated as a member of Congress, from the district of Salem.

Private letters from Spain mention, that Mr. Pinckney has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Commissioners to settle the claims which our citizens have for spoliations. We do not understand that those committed in South America, are included.

Centinel.

Sunday morning the United States ship John Adams, commanded by John Rogers, Esquire, sailed from Alexandria for the Mediterranean—in passing Walnut-Tree Farm, the residence of Col. Tobias Kear, she saluted that gentleman with seven guns.—And on passing Mount Vernon, where rest the remains of the illustrious Washington, she fired a salute of sixteen guns.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

on Friday the 22d of October next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber,

A TRACT of LAND containing 165 acres or thereabouts, 30 of which is bottom, on Monture's run, Allegheny county, there is about 50 acres cleared, 7 or 8 of meadow, a dwelling house, spring house, and barn, and a young orchard, there is three sugar camps on the premises, and a mill seat with the pit for the mill and part of the race dug. There will be a good title given for the land. Some few cattle will also be sold. Due attendance will be given and the terms of payment made known on the day of sale, by me

DAVID SMITH.

September 29, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A TWO Story House in Wood Street, near the Presbyterian Meeting House. The situation is pleasant, and the House commodious and well finished. For terms apply on the premises to

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, near Waldhour's mill, on Brush creek, on the night of the 25th instant, a Dark Roan HORSE, rather of a small size, perhaps about 13 hands high, 3 years old last spring, his mane and tail black, and the hair on the tail remarkably short, being lately eaten by the calves. He has no brand, but one hind foot white, and a small star in his forehead. He never was shod. Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the Horse to me, besides reasonable expence for travelling, and Ten Dollars for apprehending and delivering the Thief into any jail, where he may be secured for trial.

PHILIP DEAL.

September 27, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Finley's tavern, about the last of August, a dark brown HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, judged to be about 9 years old, a natural pacer, has no brand or mark perceivable, his near hind hoof white; also, came with the said Horse, a year old Horse Colt of the same colour. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM WALKER.

September 29, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay Horse about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pasture joint, no brand perceivable.

July 19th, 1802, one bay Mare, 3 years old last spring, 13 hands high, a small star in the forehead, lame in the off hind leg; the above described Mare was advertised last July. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,
FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

Peter Kintner,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of Saddlery of the best and newest fashion; he hopes by his attention to business, and using the best materials, to merit the approbation of those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts.

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement; both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be transacted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a fresh assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cassimers of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, forrests and kerseys
Duffield & rose blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swansdowns & printed marseilles
Cambric & book muslins
Barcelonas, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and ratinets
Sewing silks
Boulting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of patent and common shot of all sizes; stationary; queensware and Glassware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, near the Monongahela river, some time in May last, a Black FILLY, marked on the near shoulder with the letters C. S. rising three years old. Any person bringing her to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

CHARLES SMITH.

Allegheny county, September 22, 1802.

John Walker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING and FERRY at his old stand in Elizabeth Town, Allegheny county, at the sign of the Red Lion. He has furnished himself with all the necessary requisites for the comfortable accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and has provided himself with good and substantial Boats and a careful Ferryman for the conveyance of passengers across the Monongahela river.

September 14, 1802.

Dobbins & M'Elhinny,

CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

RESPECTFULLY *inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the Public in general, that they carry on the above business at their house in Market-street, corner of Front-street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported.—They flatter themselves that their attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1802.

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kinds of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.* 6w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

Blank Declarations

FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE

ZADOK CRAMER,

PITTSBURGH.

THEY are for the use of the Bar of the Law, drawn by Collinson and settled and approved by the late Chief Justice, and other distinguished characters; elegantly engraven on paper bearing the semblance of fine writing, are in sets of half a quire each, making in whole, five quires. Price 10 Dollars.

The following are the kinds, viz.

1. *Debt on Bond.*
2. —— *by Assignee.*
3. —— *on Single Bill.*
4. —— *on Penal Bill.*
5. *Indebitatus Assumpsit.*
6. *Quantum Meruit.*
7. *Quantum Valebant.*
8. *On Promissory Notes.*
9. *Same by Indorsee.*
10. *Trespass and Ejectment.*

Also may be had, Blank Indentures, Blank Deeds of Conveyance, Summonses, Executions, Bonds, Blank Petitions and Declarations for those who wish to become naturalized to America and the Constitution.

Just opened for Sale an extensive assortment of Books and Stationary, Maps, Prints, Atlases, Charts, Drawing Books, &c. &c.

☞ Subscriptions taken in for Mathew Carey's elegant Family Bible, now publishing in Philadelphia. August 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.
Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.
Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.
Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.
Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1605, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.
Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by subscription,

The Historical Works of the late
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E.
In seven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,
By DUGALD STEWART,
Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As soon as 300 names appear in support of the undertaking, the first volume shall be put to press.

II. The work shall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to subscribers every two months, who must pay for the same on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy five cents each volume in boards, or two dollars handsomely and substantially bound and lettered. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

IV. Those who procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the same, shall have eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to the seller who subscribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Broken straw township, Crawford county, about the first week in June last, a MARE, about 6 years old, blind of the right eye, about 14 hands high, with some large [illegible]. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'QUE[illegible]

August 10, 1802.